

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, Dec. 16, 1971 G 15

U.S. Moves Give Soviets Hold on India

By Jack Anderson

We have dug out more evidence that President Nixon, apparently because of a personal rapport with Pakistani's President Yahya Khan, is permitting India to fall under Soviet dominance.

Not only is India the world's second most populous nation, whose democratic government should make it a natural U.S. ally, but Nixon's moves have opened the way for Russia to fulfill its dream of penetrating deep into Southwest Asia.

The Nixon administration has rung down the censorship curtain on the backstage developments. Since censorship isn't supposed to be tolerated in the U.S., the White House has merely swept all the awkward facts under the secrecy label.

However, we have broken the censorship and can expose Mr. Nixon's duplicity.

His private policymaker, Henry Kissinger, assured reporters during a background session last week that the administration wasn't at all biased against India. "There have been some comments," he said, "that the administration is anti-India. This is totally inaccurate."

Behind the guarded doors of the White House Situation Room, however, Kissinger sang a different tune. He told top planners, who gathered on

Dec. 3 to map strategy: "I'm getting hell every half-hour from the President that we are not being tough enough on India."

Nixon's Orders

The same hush-hush group, known formally as the Washington Special Action Group, got a similar earful at their strategy session the next day. The State Department's man, Assistant Secretary Samuel DePalma, questioned presidential instructions that the U.S. should confine its criticism at the United Nations to India alone.

"The President says either the bureaucracy should put out the right statements on this, or the White House will do it," snapped Kissinger.

"We will have difficulty in the U.N.," cautioned DePalma, "because most of the countries that might go with us don't want to tilt toward Pakistan to the extent we do."

"Whoever is doing the back-grounding at State is invoking the President's wrath," warned Kissinger. "Please try to follow the President's wishes."

Kissinger also implied to reporters that the U.S. was treating India and Pakistan alike in regard to economic aid. But he instructed the Situation Room strategists to the contrary on Dec. 4.

"On AID matters," he said,

"the President wants to proceed against India alone."

Kissinger also spoke to reporters about the Nixon administration's deep concern over the suffering of the refugees and the "strain on the already scarce economic resources of (India)."

Behind the guarded doors, he reiterated that "we don't want to cut off humanitarian aid." But the State Department's Ambassador-at-large Alexis Johnson warned at the Dec. 6 strategy session that the liberated Bangla Desh territory will become "an international basket case."

"It won't necessarily be our basket case," retorted Kissinger.

During his meeting with reporters, Kissinger took pains to emphasize that the U.S. had stopped all military shipments to Pakistan except for non-lethal spare parts already in the pipeline.

Planes for Pakistan

But this, too, isn't the whole truth. At the secret session on Dec. 6, the question of emergency military requests from Pakistan was raised.

"The President may want to honor those requests," declared Kissinger. He stressed that the President "isn't inclined to let the Paks be defeated."

He asked whether the U.S. has the legal right to author-

ize Jordan or Saudi Arabia to transfer U.S. arms to Pakistan. Chris Van Hollen, a State Department expert, replied flatly: "The United States cannot permit a third country to transfer arms which we have provided them when we, ourselves, don't authorize sale direct to . . . Pakistan."

Yet a secret message was flashed to L. Dean Brown, the American Ambassador in Jordan, to keep open the possibility of authorizing King Hussein to rush several U.S.-supplied F-104 fighter planes to Pakistan.

"Whole subject remains under intensive review at very high level of USG (U.S. Government)," Brown was advised.

During his press background, Kissinger cautiously acknowledged to reporters that Pakistan "started the process which has led to the (Indian-Pakistani conflict)."

The truth, of course, is harsher. Last March, Pakistan clamped military rule on East Bengal. Pakistani soldiers terrorized the Bengali populace, causing millions to flee across the border into India. The majority, clearly, want independence, not Pakistani rule. The invading Indians, though they made the first military move in war, have been welcomed as liberators.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Monday, Sept. 20, 1971

B13

Ex-CIA Man Tells Secret War Effort**By Jack Anderson**

A former insider has charged that the Central Intelligence Agency has provided the President with the military wherewithal to wage his own private wars around the world and is geared to fight still new clandestine wars.

In a confidential memo to Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.) former CIA official Victor Marchetti makes these allegations:

- The White House has used "vague phraseology" in the law to build up a vast military arsenal and paramilitary force. Past presidents have ordered the CIA to wage secret wars in Asia, Africa and Latin America without the traditional constitutional safeguards and congressional oversight.

- The CIA "has bought and sold air transport companies all over the world" from the Congo to Nepal, so the President could mount paramilitary operations almost anywhere. Marchetti claims one such company, Air America, "has grown so large, owning more aircraft than most major U.S. airlines, that it was a source

of embarrassment within the agency. A senior officer had to be assigned the full-time job of keeping an eye on George Dole (the founder) in the hope of cooling his fantastic business success in the Far East."

- Southern Air Transport, a Miami-based firm, is also fingered by Marchetti as a CIA subsidiary. "The sole purpose for the existence of SAT," he asserts, "is that the CIA be ready for the contingency that some day it will have to ferry men and material to some Latin American country to wage a clandestine war."

Fire Fighters

Marchetti also identifies Rocky Mountain Air of Phoenix as "one of the more colorful companies owned by the CIA." This outfit specializes, he says, "in training and air-lifting parachutists, ostensibly for fire fighting purposes." But he then points out that the CIA has no need of fire fighting capability "unless it is to put out military brushfires south of the border."

- The CIA's "air capabilities, its warehouses full of unmarked military supplies in the Midwest, a secret demolition training base in North

Carolina, even a secret airbase in Nevada, and its connections with international arms dealing firms," Marchetti charges, give the President a formidable, secret war-making capability.

A CIA spokesman acknowledged that Marchetti formerly held a position of trust at CIA headquarters. He resigned several months ago to write a novel, "The Rope Dancer," based on his CIA experiences. But he abandoned fiction recently to write a detailed background memo for Congressman Badillo, who has introduced legislation to restrict the CIA to intelligence gathering and to prohibit clandestine wars.

Declares Marchetti: "Airports and huge supply bases were secretly established up-country, close to the action. Arms and material were delivered by the boatload from the CIA's warehouses in the Far East and the United States.

"Guerrilla chieftains were recruited to lead the Meos, who would actually fight the war for the CIA. The government of Laos was placated and finessed into turning things over to the CIA opera-

tors who could conduct the conflict.

Swashbuckling Agents

"The chief of station—the CIA's top post in the field—during the crucial mid-60s, was —. His previous assignment had been Berlin, where he announced to the CIA contingent there upon his arrival that he intended 'to tear down that blankety-blank wall.' He was transferred to Laos before he had the opportunity to carry out his threat, in part because of his ferociousness.

"He has been succeeded by —, former chief of station in the Belgian Congo. When things grew quiet there, he once dropped everything for a clandestine foray into the French Congo in hope of tracking down Che Guevara.

"He failed. But his fellow operators a couple of years later eventually caught up with the revolutionary in Bolivia.

"These are the kind of men who have led the CIA in Laos, and the CIA has led the U.S. into another humiliating, inextricable international dilemma."

Bell-McClure Syndicate

THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, Sept. 16, 1971

F7

The Washington Merry-Go-Round**CIA Eavesdrops on Kremlin Chiefs****By Jack Anderson**

The Central Intelligence Agency has been eavesdropping, incredibly, on the most private conversations of Kremlin and other world leaders.

For obvious security reasons, we can't give a clue as to how it's done. But we can state categorically that, for years, the CIA has been able to listen to the kingpins of the Kremlin banter, bicker and backbite among themselves.

A competent source, with access to the transcripts of the private Kremlin conversations, tells us that the Soviet leaders gossip about one another and complain about their ailments like old maids.

It is evident from the conversations that Leonid Brezhnev, the party chief, sometimes drinks too much vodka and suffers from hangovers. Premier Kosygin, however, is in poor health, and his complaints are more authentic.

One of their favorite pastimes is visiting a private clinic to get their aches soothed. Like fat capitalists at the end of a hard day in their plush suites, the Kremlin chiefs stop by for steam baths, rubdowns and other physical therapy.

Brezhnev, in a typical conversation, might grump about

his back pains and announce he's going to have Olga give him a massage. "Olga Oh ho!" President Nikolai Podgorny might chortle, as if he is quite familiar with the masseuse.

Mao Close Up

Like the Kremlin crowd, the Red Chinese leaders are far less forbidding in private than they appear to the world. The mighty Mao Tse-tung, his anointed successor Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai are tired, old revolutionaries slowed down by the ravages of age.

Mao shares Brezhnev's taste for good food, strong drink and a woman's touch. But he is less grumpy and grim than the Soviet leader. There's an avuncular affability about Mao, and he has an infectious laugh.

But at 77, he walks slowly, though erectly, with his left arm dangling strangely. The CIA concluded from a careful study of film shots that Mao's eyes are dim from age. He seems unable to recognize old comrades until they are face to face.

The CIA has also caught the old fox using a ringer to stand in for him at long, dreary public parades. But it was the real Mao who made that publicized plunge in the Yangtze a couple years ago. The picture

of his moon face bobbing above the waves was carefully scrutinized by the CIA, which concluded after measuring his ears and other facial features that the swimmer was no double.

Pictures of world leaders routinely are blown up and studied by CIA doctors for clues to their health. Their behavior is also analyzed by CIA psychiatrists and psychologists.

Footnote: One of the CIA's greatest triumphs, heretofore untold, was fishing out some of the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev's excrement before it was flushed down the toilet. The great bathroom caper was pulled during his 1959 state visit to the U.S. The filched feces was eagerly analyzed by CIA medics who concluded that Khrushchev then was in excellent health for a man of his age and rotundity.

Strong-Arm Tactics

One of the most notorious regimes in the American labor movement may be near its end.

Pete Weber, the strongman, \$138,000 a-year boss of the Operating Engineers in New Jersey, has gone to jail for extortion. His brother Ed, who ran for his job, has been beaten by Larry Cahill, an honest, veteran union man.

But there is life in the old Weber machine yet. Cahill's supporters were subjected to bullyboy tactics to coerce them going along with Ed Weber.

Cars with Cahill bumper stickers had their tires slashed and windows broken. Three Cahill men were beaten up. Others were laid off work by pro-Weber union foremen. Even the ballots were deceptively designed so that Cahill supporters would mark their ballots for Ed Weber.

Nevertheless, the challenger squeaked home by 149 votes. The count is official and final under the union constitution. But the Weber men are now trying to arrange a "recount", it would be carried out of course, by pro-Weber incumbent officers.

The man who could stop all this is the Engineer's international union President Hunter Wharton. Reached by telephone while eating lunch at La Chatelaine, a swanky Washington restaurant, Wharton made it clear he is still unwilling to buck the Weber crowd.

He claimed he had no official knowledge of Cahill's upset win. "We're not doing anything either way," he said. "We're not in the middle of it one way or another."

B.H.-McClure Syndicate

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Friday, Sept. 10, 1971 C 27

Lie-Detector Sleuthing Hardly New

By Jack Anderson

The FBI's use of lie detectors to locate news leaks may be upsetting to the New York Times. But for us, it's strictly routine.

Long ago, we became resigned to this sort of intimidation. We've counted as many as 18 FBI agents at one time searching for our sources. They've used not only lie detectors but third-degree methods and grand jury subpoenas.

The latest investigation was touched off, the press reported, by a New York Times account on July 22 of the secret U.S. position at the strategic arms limitation talks.

Actually, Attorney General John Mitchell began investigating news leaks last spring. He ordered the FBI, specifically, to find out who was slipping us Pentagon secrets often intended for the "eyes only" of the top brass.

Military gumshoes grilled suspects behind the doors of room 3E993 at the Pentagon. FBI agents followed up, flashing their credentials and asking terse questions. Lie detectors were used; some suspects were tailed; their neighbors were questioned.

At least one suspect, a mild, bespectacled Pentagon aide named Gene Smith, was badgered, threatened, cursed and, finally, subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury in Norfolk, Va.

But unhappily, the vaunted FBI had fingered the wrong

man. Smith denied under oath that he had given us so much as the time of day.

U.S. Attorney Brian Gettings admitted to us afterward that a "federal agency" had suggested he go after Smith.

Triple Threat

With the publication of the Pentagon papers, Mitchell broadened his investigation of news leaks. Then, in July, the gumshoes moved into the State Department after the appearance of three more sensitive stories:

1. The New York Times account by William Beecher giving details of the U.S. bargaining position on arms limitation;

2. Another New York Times report by Tad Szulc about arms shipments to Pakistan; and

3. A column by us quoting from a State Department message that had been hand-carried in a sealed envelope to U.S. AID Administrator John Hannah.

Were these news leaks prejudicial to the national interest," as State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey claimed? Or do government officials use the security stamp to cover up their mistakes and to manage the news for political purpose?

Let's take the message that was delivered to Hannah in a sealed envelope. This was a

hush-hush report from our Ambassador to Kenya, Robinson McIlvaine, on the high-jinks of the AID administrator in Kenya. It was classified, we believe, solely to spare the involved officials from embarrassment.

But admittedly, the Pentagon investigation was triggered by our publication of sensitive information. We reported, for example, that Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, had been asked to draw up top-secret contingency plans last October for a three-day, seven-day or ten-day aerial assault upon North Vietnam. We revealed no military details, except that the contingency plans included the bombing and mining of Haiphong harbor.

Here was evidence that President Nixon was preparing plans to expand the war at the same time that he was promising to curtail it.

Official Discrepancy

We also revealed that MAC-SOG teams, composed of U.S. special forces and South Vietnamese rangers, continued to operate inside Cambodia and Laos at the same time our spokesmen were claiming no American troops were in those countries. We cited secret messages, which referred to the Cambodian raids by the code name "Salem House" and

to the Laos raids as "Prairie Fire."

Perhaps the story that caused the most embarrassment (and produced the most intensive investigation) was our disclosure that the United States had been intercepting South Vietnamese President Thieu's private communications. These were picked up and decoded by the National Security Agency, then passed on to the White House and other agencies. The intercepted messages were identified by the code name "Gout."

This unpleasant revelation, no doubt was awkward for the United States. But we strongly believe that, in a democracy, the people have the right to know what their officials are doing. Since no military security was involved, we published the story.

For the same reason, we reported that Adm. Thomas Moorer, the Joint Chiefs' chairman, received a "Flash" message after the daring Son-tay raid informing him that the North Vietnamese prison compound hadn't been occupied for three months.

The real reason for the news-leak investigations, in our opinion is to scare government employees into silence so they won't give out information that their bosses don't want the public to know.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Thursday, May 6, 1971

F7

Politics Snagging Space Secrets

By Jack Anderson

Administration officials have been playing politics with some of the most sensitive secrets that come into the Pentagon—namely, the intelligence gleaned from our space photography.

The film packets are dropped from space over the Pacific and snagged out of the air by Air Force planes. The films, then are analyzed by photo experts who can determine from the advance preparations that a hole in the ground is intended as a missile silo.

This satellite reconnaissance intelligence, known by the secret code name "Tango-Kilo," is sent to the Special Activities Office in the Pentagon. The intelligence is so tightly guarded that some of the Pentagon's own intelligence analysts can't get a T-K clearance.

In fact, Adm. John McCain, Pacific commander, complained last year that the severe security restrictions on T-K sightings are causing an intelligence gap. In a message marked for the eyes only of Adm. Thomas Moorer, the Joint Chiefs' chairman, McCain pleaded that the men who prepare our intelligence

posture need better access to T-K secrets to avoid misinterpretations.

Yet Defense Secretary Mel Laird and CIA Chief Richard Helms have been giving out selective T-K intelligence to favorite senators to win support for the defense budget.

They have warned, in closed-door briefings, that the Soviets are deploying new monster missiles. This is information straight out of the supersecret T-K files.

Satellite sightings showed that the Soviets stopped deploying their huge, multi-warhead SS-9 missiles at the 300 level, then started digging even bigger silos for the monster missiles. More than 40 huge holes have been dug, but the new missiles have neither been tested nor installed.

Meanwhile, selective T-K information, so secret it is sometimes withheld from our intelligence experts, can be leaked to the public, apparently, when it suits the Administration's purposes.

HHH Rates Rivals

Hubert Humphrey's secret political files contain some fascinating assessments of his Democratic presidential rivals.

He made the assessments in 1968 when he was choosing a running mate. At least two of the men he then considered are now trying to beat him out for the 1972 presidential nomination.

We have seen the confidential papers, which show how Humphrey rated Senators Ed Muskie and George McGovern in 1968. Humphrey boiled down the case for and against each man.

Evaluating Muskie, Humphrey summarized:

"Pro: A former governor, a respected senator, he is well liked and would appear qualified and fully experienced. His Polish-Catholic background could also be helpful. Poles, who are likely to be in the white backlash force, are concentrated in nine states, representing 196 electoral votes, ranging from Ohio where they are 1.5 per cent of the population to Connecticut where they are 4.7 per cent of the population. (Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Ohio).

"Con: Does he show enough energy and other attributes of genuine leadership?"

Rating McGovern, Humphrey wrote:

"Pro: His peace identification and Kennedy relationship would attract some Kennedy supporters and heal some Vietnam political wounds.

"Con: He is unknown, does not communicate strength or leadership capacity."

Washington Whirl**DRUGS AT MYLAI?**

There were rumors that some of the soldiers, who gunned

down women and children at Mylai, were high on drugs. A study of addiction in the Americal division, which was responsible for the Mylai massacre, was completed in September, 1970—18 months after the massacre. This made no attempt to show the relationship between the use of drugs and the killings. But it declared shockingly: "Drugs represent a real problem for a combat unit. Approximately five per cent of the division are in reality addicts." This contradicts the official Pentagon line that the drug problem hasn't affected combat.

NIXON AIDES DISABILITY—President Nixon was irritated over a press conference question last week about Lt. Jonathan Rose, who has been on loan to the White House for two years, thus avoiding active military duty. Rose happens to be the son of H. Chapman Rose, a Nixon friend and GOP fund raiser. The President explained that the lieutenant "has a physical disability, an injury to his shoulder, which disqualifies him from active combat duty." This disability, however, doesn't keep him from playing tennis and squash at the White House. When we asked young Rose about this, he explained that he has a dislocatable left shoulder. This, he said, doesn't interfere with his tennis and squash, which he plays with his right hand.

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THE WASHINGTON POST

DATE 9 April 1971 DIS**The Washington Merry-Go-Round****Intelligence Ills Have Fatal Results****By Jack Anderson**

FAULTY INTELLIGENCE and military leaks have caused heavy casualties, contributed to the Mylai massacre and triggered other tragedies in Indochina.

Because intelligence reports are highly classified, the mistakes have been swept under the secrecy label. The public is entitled to know, however, about the terrible cost of intelligence errors.

By monitoring enemy radio transmissions, for example, the Defense Intelligence Agency learned that Hanoi had advance knowledge of both the Cambodian and Laos invasions.

Intercepted enemy messages, called "gamma controlled items," revealed that the Vietcong had overheard two U.S. officers discuss the Cambodian invasion plan. The eavesdroppers learned enough to alert Communist forces in Cambodia.

Before the Laos invasion, allied commandos made repeated, hit-and-run raids against the Ho Chi Minh infiltration routes. It became evident in the fall of 1970, however, that these surprise raids, planned under the secret code name "Prairie Fire," were no longer surprising anyone.

Raiders Ambushed

Someone began tipping off the enemy exactly where and when to expect the raids, with disastrous results for the raid-

ers. More than once, helicopters had to be rushed in to rescue the so-called MACSOG teams from ambush.

The South Vietnamese invasion to cut off the Ho Chi Minh trails, similarly, was anticipated by the North Vietnamese. Intelligence estimates placed only 1½ divisions in the area. These were expected to fade back, avoiding any concentrations that could be blasted from the air.

Instead, the South Vietnamese ran into four divisions, which defied withering air attacks to drive the invaders out of Laos. The Communists also threw more tanks into the battle than the intelligence experts had thought in the area.

In earlier columns, we also detailed how Hanoi has been alerted in advance of B-52 raids. Plans for the raids, obtained from GIs for stashes of marijuana or caps of heroin, had been delivered to a Soviet trawler off Okinawa's Minatogawa Point. The trawler's high-powered transmitters would radio the information to Hanoi in time for the North Vietnamese to move their trucks off the Ho Chi Minh trails before the big bombers arrived.

It's also no secret that the Mylai massacre was the direct result of faulty intelligence. The attackers were told that the whole area was infested with Vietcong, that two Vietcong companies and a field headquarters were located in Mylai and that the villagers would be away.

The tragic result was that three companies, including Lt. William Calley Jr. and his men, surged into Mylai with guns blazing. They didn't stop when the expected Vietcong turned out to be unarmed villagers.

Unpublicized Massacre

Intelligence goofs have been responsible for other, unpublicized massacres. U.S. pilots, guided by wrong intelligence, have bombed and strafed friendly Montagnard villages. We will document these charges in future columns.

Of course, the celebrated Sontay raid, which sent daring Americans into the outskirts of Hanoi to rescue war prisoners, was a dangerous wild goose chase thanks to poor intelligence.

Brig. Gen. Leroy Manor, who directed the operation, admitted to the press afterward that the American prisoners had been gone from the camp for "several weeks." His secret message to the Pentagon, stamped "FLASH PRECEDENT," reported that the camp hadn't been occupied for "three or four months."

The price for these intelligence goofs has been paid in blood. Should those who were responsible be allowed to remain in their shadowy world safe from public exposure?

Footnote: Intelligence reports, based on captured documents and intercepted messages, led to the Laos invasion. The reports claimed that

Hanoi planned to drive across South Vietnam to the sea in August, thereby disrupting South Vietnamese elections and turning the American withdrawal into a retreat. The assault upon the Ho Chi Minh trail complex was ordered largely to head off this anticipated offensive.

But unhappily, the latest intelligence reports show that the truck traffic down the Ho Chi Minh trails has picked up dramatically since the South Vietnamese pullout. Truck sightings have been running as high as 1,000 to 1,200 a day. This means the North Vietnamese are making a mighty effort to replace the supplies that the invasion force destroyed. The August offensive, if the original reports were correct, may still be possible.

Diplomatic Grapevine

U.S. intelligence officers say the Chinese party organizers have run up against a wall of apathy among the Chinese people on communism, just as the Russian people are turning off on the same subject.

Rumors have been whipping through Karachi that the Central Intelligence Agency is behind the rebellion in East Pakistan. The whispers charge that the U.S. seeks to establish a more friendly, independent government in East Pakistan. The rumors undoubtedly will be believed although they are absolutely false.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

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D 23

CIA Life in SE Asia Is Not All Intrigue

By Jack Anderson

The popular impression of CIA men in Southeast Asia is of lean-faced James Bonds talking in whispers to Indo-chinese beauties in dingy bars or of bearded guerrilla experts directing Meo tribesmen in the Laotian jungles.

The real McCoy, more often, is a rumpled civil servant going to lard, who worries about when his refrigerator will arrive from the States and plays bingo on Tuesday nights.

This is the unromantic picture that emerges from an instruction sheet handed to CIA pilots leaving for Udorn, Thailand. The CIA uses a front called Air America to fly missions out of Udorn over Indochina.

Instead of pressing cyanide suicide capsules upon new recruits, the stateside briefer slips them a bus schedule for CIA personnel between Udorn's CIA compound, schools and banks.

"A bowling alley in Udorn has league bowling," the CIA confides to its pilot-agents. Their wives are given such hush-hush CIA tips as "water should be boiled three to five minutes prior to drinking, but it is safe for cooking and washing dishes if it is brought to the boiling point."

The cloak-and-dagger boys are told they will have a su-

permarket, swimming pool, free movies, the "Club Rendezvous" (which doubles as a chapel on Sundays) and bingo on Tuesday and Saturday nights. The CIA bars are called The Pub and the Wagon Wheel and shut down at midnight.

The same humdrum life style can be found at such CIA outposts as Vientiane, Laos, where CIA men usually live with their families in villas and dine at the town's few French restaurants.

One lonely CIA flier, who had left his family in Florida, worried about their safety after reading about racial demonstrations at home. "I'm going to bring them out here where it's safe," he confided solemnly to my associate Les Whitten in Vientiane last summer.

But if the CIA living conditions are vintage suburbia, some of the missions are dangerous. The CIA pilots fly supplies to CIA-backed Meo tribesmen in Laos hinterlands. There are also more hazardous missions, such as flights along the Red Chinese border and ammo deliveries to tiny airstrips in Communist-infested country.

Footnote: Much of the recruiting for CIA pilots is done out of a modern, gold-carpeted office in downtown Washington with "Air America" on the glass doors. One of my report-

ers, posing as a pilot, was interviewed by H. H. Dawson, a beefy man in shirt sleeves. He said prospects were dim right now, because the number of fixed-wing pilots had been cut back from 600 to 500.

Dawson said the basic pay is \$22.98 an hour for captains, \$13.93 for first officers, with bonuses for special "projects." A top CIA pilot can make as much as \$100,000 a year flying high hazard missions. In addition, station allowances run \$320 a month at Saigon, \$215 at Udorn and \$230 in Vientiane.

News Leaks

The White House strengthened the guard outside the executive offices after we published excerpts from the confidential memos on President Nixon's government reorganization plan.

The extra guards were supposed to intimidate our sources who, unhappily for White House security, have continued to smuggle out newsworthy memos. Here are excerpts, for example, from the memo to President Nixon on government decentralization:

"At present, the federal government administers social and economic programs through 160 separate lines of authority to the field. A wide disparity exists between the percentage of high-level positions in Washington and those

in the field . . . This disparity has a marked effect on the authority and quality of the leadership of field operations.

"The federal field structure is unnecessarily complex, and not always able to respond to administration policies," continues the memo. "The existing structure obscures accountability for program results. It disperses responsibility and authority in such a way as to make secretarial management difficult . . .

"The autonomy of separate activities has been particularly evident in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, although the same tendency is present in other departments . . . Specialized agencies tend to be responsive to the special interest groups whose primary concerns are the welfare of their constituencies . . . To insure that the Department Secretary can manage effectively, line authority for all departmental activities should run to him."

The reorganization task force, headed by Litton Industries' Roy Ash, also recommended shifting more federal officials from Washington to the field and upgrading the importance of regional offices.

What the President would really like to do, as we have pointed out in the past, is to increase his control over the cumbersome federal machinery.

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Leak Laid to Wrong Man, Anderson Says

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Colonist Jack Anderson asserted today that the Nixon Administration had erroneously concluded that a rear admiral was the source of secret documents leaked to him about the American role in the recent Indian-Pakistani war.

At a news conference in New York Mr. Anderson said the admiral, Robert O. Welander, had been "banished" from the Pentagon to sea duty because the White House, on the basis of information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, thought he was the source of the leaks.

"But the information will keep coming because they plugged the wrong leak," Mr. Anderson said. "The F.B.I. got the wrong man. I never have talked to Welander. He gave me nothing. His career is ruined because the F.B.I. made a mistake."

'Hardly a Demotion'

Jerry W. Friedheim, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of public affairs, declined to discuss Mr. Anderson's remarks. He said "no comment" when asked a series of questions dealing with the substance of Mr. Anderson's assertions.

The Pentagon did confirm that Admiral Welander, who is 47 years old, had been transferred on Feb. 1 from a job in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the post of commander of a Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla 6, based in Charleston, S. C. A Navy Department source said that such a flotilla usually consisted of about a dozen ships and "could hardly be called a demotion" for Admiral

Welander, who achieved his rank last July.

He is to report to his new post on March 1 and the Defense Department said he was on leave, "whereabouts unknown." No one answered the phone at his last listed residence, in Alexandria, Va., outside Washington.

At the afternoon news briefing, Ronald L. Zigler, the White House press secretary, said that Admiral Welander had served as the liaison officer between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the White House, but he refused to discuss a series of questions pertaining to Mr. Anderson's charges.

President Nixon said at a news conference last week that "we have a lot of circumstantial evidence" on the identity of the source of the leaked documents, but he added that as a lawyer, he did not consider it adequate to take to court.

Minutes for the Pentagon

Mr. Anderson, in a telephone interview this evening, said that Admiral Welander's staff was responsible for preparing for the Pentagon the minutes of the Washington Special Action Group of the National Security Council, which met throughout the Indian-Pakistani crisis.

Some of the documents were published in part by Mr. Anderson and made available by him to other newspapers, but he repeated that Admiral Welander had had nothing to do with leaking them to him.

Asked if he was willing to take a lie-detector test, he said he was.

Mr. Anderson's columns in December and January carried excerpts not only from the Special Action groups meetings but from secret cablegrams

and intelligence estimates during the Indian-Pakistani war. They disclosed strong anti-Indian bias the Administration, which had accused India of starting the war.

Henry A. Kissinger, the President's adviser on national security affairs, who conducted the meetings, was quoted in the minutes as saying that Mr. Nixon wanted a definite "tilt" in American policy toward Pakistan.

The documents also indicated that the State and Defense Departments did not share Mr. Kissinger's conviction that India planned to crush West Pakistan once East Pakistan, now known as Bangladesh, fell.

Publication of the Anderson papers helped stir a political controversy here over the wisdom of the Administration's pro-Pakistan policy—a dispute that persists.

Mr. Anderson, who said he had "several sources" for his secret documents, related that his sources had informed him that Admiral Welander was "purged" as a result of the F.B.I. investigation.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1971

B11

SR-71s Eye China From 80,000 Feet

By Jack Anderson

American crews are flying spy planes over Red China, thus risking another U-2 incident, to photograph military developments on the Chinese mainland.

The downing in Russia of a U-2 spy plane, with a sheepish American pilot aboard, broke up a Big Four conference and precipitated a crisis with the Kremlin in 1960. During the uproar that followed, an embarrassed President Eisenhower halted U-2 flights over Russia.

But U-2 pilots with kaleidoscopic cameras continued to spy from the stratosphere upon China. They now, however, fly pencil-shaped, SR-71 reconnaissance jets, which soar faster than 2,000 miles per hour and higher than 80,000 feet.

The Chinese, meanwhile, are developing more sophisticated radar and anti-aircraft missiles, which might bring down a future SR-71 and repeat the U-2 embarrassment all over again.

Certainly, it's no secret to Red agents that two-man American crews blast off regularly from Kadena Air Force Base, Okinawa, in mid-morning on spy flights over the Chinese mainland. They streak almost straight up until they disappear like tiny black needles into the distant silver lining.

SR-71 reconnaissance planes each can film 60,000 square miles in one hour.

In late afternoon, the returning spy planes contact the tower at Kadena with a code signal. The controllers immediately warn off other aircraft. Then one by one, the SR-71s "drop the box" on their first pass.

Translated from intelligence lingo, this means the film packets are dropped by parachute. The objective is to make sure the precious film, obtained at such jeopardy to the lives of the volunteer pilot and reconnaissance officer, is safe even if the multi-million-dollar aircraft should crash on landing.

At Kadena, the black, two-engine, delta-winged SR-71s are set apart from the buffalolike B-52 bombers. There isn't a spy on Okinawa who doesn't know the mission of the unmarked spy planes. Communist runners sometimes wait on the roads for the SR-71s to take off so the news can be flashed by clandestine radio to the Chinese.

An Air Force spokesman, not unexpectedly, refused to comment on the spy flights. All he would say was that the SR-71 flies so high that "most residents along the routes are unaware of its presence."

Phony Drug Films

Deepening national concern over drug abuse has caused moviemakers to produce scores of "educational" films on the subject for students, GIs and other audiences.

So the government hired an authoritative private agency to examine 83 of the most widely used films and rate them for scientific validity.

The results were startling. Thirty-five of the films were found "scientifically unacceptable." These included two of the most popular films in general use, plus all four of the drug-education films now distributed by the military.

The reviewing agency, the National Co-ordinating Council on Drug Abuse Education and Information, submitted its evaluation of the films to the National Institute of Mental Health five months ago.

The report, which cost the government \$80,000, has been hushed up ever since. Spokesmen gave the classic bureaucrat's explanation that the report was "being reviewed."

Meanwhile, the Pentagon continues to show GIs films which are loaded with misinformation, half-truths and phony scare talk. The names of the films are "The Hang-Up" (Air Force), "LSD" (Navy), "The People vs. Pot" (all services) and "Trip to Where" (Navy).

The list of unacceptables also includes several which have gotten wide circulation in schools and civic organizations. They are "Narcotics: Pit of Despair," "LSD: Insight or Insanity," and "Drug Decision." The last was produced by Lockheed Corp., a firm that has gotten a reputation for selling the public such

shoddy goods as the C-5A transport plane.

The spread of misinformation, substituting fact for fact, is one reason the anti-drug campaigns have failed. There are strong enough arguments against drug abuse without resorting to misinformation.

Washing Whirl

Too Much Economy — The White House put economy ahead of good judgment in dispatching only one funeral plane to Georgia for Sen. Richard Russell's funeral. State Secretary Bill Rogers, Defense Secretary Mel Laird, CIA Director Dick Helms and every member of the Joint Chiefs were loaded aboard the same plane. The dispatchers shuddered at the thought of what would happen if the plane should crash.

Pentagon Goof — A goof by the Pentagon brass, it has now developed, will permit more than 22,000 reservists and Guardsmen to shorten their six-year service obligations by one year. They were called to "active duty" last year to keep the mails moving during the postal strike. Although they served only two to five days, this will permit them to transfer to standby status a year earlier because of a technicality in the law. Simply by using the words "training exercise" instead of "active duty," the brass could have kept the 22,000 men under their original six-year obligation.

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D 11

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

CIA's Secret Airline Not So Secret

By Drew Pearson
and Jack Anderson

There is a mysterious office not far from the White House which illustrates the importance of the move by Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) to establish a watchdog committee to check on the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The office is on the seventh floor of the new building at 815 Connecticut ave., and in the lobby downstairs there is an office listing for the "Civil Air Transport." Actually, if you go upstairs you will find that "CAT" is the Nationalist Chinese airline which does a good job of flying passengers around the Far East. It was established by Gen. Claire Chennault and is operated by Chiang Kai-shek and the Formosan government.

On the seventh floor you will find one of the most secretive offices in Washington. On the wood-paneled suite is the name "Air America, Inc.," which, as far as the caller can ascertain, has no connection with the Nationalist Chinese airline.

Inside the suite, a luxurious, wall-to-wall, tangerine-colored carpet covers the reception room and five inner offices. A young man, pressed and powdered, explained earnestly to a representative of this column that both CAT and Air

America are engaged strictly in business operations, the first with passengers, the second with cargo.

As he spoke, rugged-looking young men with large briefcases moved swiftly in and out of the offices. They talked in whispers and carefully closed doors behind them.

A big, square-shouldered blond fellow barged through the entrance. He nodded affirmatively when the receptionist asked whether he had come to see "about employment."

Immediately, a man stepped out from an inner office.

"I'm Colonel Green," said the blond visitor, though he was dressed in mufti. "I spoke to Barnes at Tachikawa." The two men disappeared behind closed doors.

More Whispers

The door of another inner office opened for a moment.

"Don't go telling . . ." came a voice. Then the door closed again.

Another inside man came out and whispered to a secretary. He said something about Fort Bragg, home of the Green Berets.

The records show that Air America is wholly owned by the Pacific Corporation, a U.S. holding company which also owns 40 per cent of Civil Air Transport. The majority 60 per

cent is owned by the Nationalist China government.

This establishes a curious tie between the Chinese Nationalist passenger line and the CIA-subsidized cargo carrier. The CIA has used Air America to ferry supplies to the remote reaches of Laos and Thailand. It has also delivered rice and arms to Meo tribesmen in Laos and border patrols in northeastern Thailand. All this is done in the guise of a commercial company.

Of course, the line also hauls legitimate cargo, thanks to contracts largely drummed up by the CIA. Officials have been known to approach shippers and ask them to route some of their cargo by Air America.

In diplomatic circles there is nothing very secret about the CIA's hookup with the Nationalist Chinese. The hush-hush pantomime is not fooling foreign governments. The system of sending material to Southeast Asia through Air America may be necessary, but it should be under the scrutiny of a committee of Congress. No other agency except the FBI operates without Congressional checking—and the FBI has got into a lot of trouble over its unchecked and promiscuous wire tapping.

Russian Hospitality

Much interest is being focused on the case of the Amer-

ican citizen, formerly a Czech, Vladimir Kazan-Komarek, who was arrested after being taken off a Russian plane in Czechoslovakia.

The irony of the Kazan-Komarek case is that he was invited to Moscow in order to promote tourism to the Soviet Union. Yet the Russians stopped their plane in Prague so that Kazan-Komarek could be arrested.

It's interesting to note that 40,000 American tourists went to Czechoslovakia in 1964, while only 2300 Czechs came to this country. A total of 22,500 Americans visited Russia that year, with only 1900 Russians coming here. So the travel balance is strongly in their favor.

If the Russians and Czechs continue harassing a man like Kazan-Komarek, who operated the Harvard Travel Service to promote tourism to Eastern Europe, American travel to these countries will be drastically reduced.

Political Postscripts

The Democratic National Committee has been in total disarray since the election. In fact, it was floundering throughout the campaign. Congressional candidates complain that they got no help from the committee except a few canned speeches on the Great Society.